

MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 47

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54 Insertions	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.00	31.00
55 Insertions	28.00	29.00	30.00	30.50	31.50
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68 Insertions	34.50	35.50	36.50	37.00	38.00
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70 Insertions	35.50	36.50	37.50	38.00	39.00
71 Insertions	36.00	37.00	38.00	38.50	39.50
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73 Insertions	37.00	38.00	39.00	39.50	40.50
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85 Insertions	43.00	44.00	45.00	45.50	46.50
86 Insertions	43.50	44.50	45.50	46.00	47.00
87 Insertions	44.00	45.00	46.00	46.50	47.50
88 Insertions	44.50	45.50	46.50	47.00	48.00
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91 Insertions	46.00	47.00	48.00	48.50	49.50
92 Insertions	46.50	47.50	48.50	49.00	50.00
93 Insertions	47.00	48.00	49.00	49.50	50.50
94 Insertions	47.50	48.50	49.50	50.00	51.00
95 Insertions	48.00	49.00	50.00	50.50	51.50
96 Insertions	48.50	49.50	50.50	51.00	52.00
97 Insertions	49.00	50.00	51.00	51.50	52.50
98 Insertions	49.50	50.50	51.50	52.00	53.00
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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MAY 12, 1864.

THE MONEYLESS MAN.

BY HENRY T. STANTON.

Is there no secret place, on the face of the earth,
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue hath birth?
Where bosoms in mercy and kindness will heave,
And the poor and the wretched shall "ask and receive?"

Is there no place on earth where a knock from the poor
Will bring a kind angel to open the door?
Ah! search the wide world wherever you can!
There is no open door for a moneyless man!

Go look in your hall where the chandelier's light
Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night;
Where the rich hanging velvet, in shadowy fold,
Sweeps gracefully down with its trimming of gold,
And the mirrors of silver take up and renew,
In long lighted vistas, the widening view—
Go there in your patches, and find, if you can,
A welcoming smile for a moneyless man!

Go look in your church of cloud-reaching spire,
Which gives back to the sun his same look of fire;
Where the arches and columns are gorgeous within,
And the walls seem as pure as a soul without sin;
Go down the aisle—see the rich, and the great,
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate—
Walk down in your patches, and find, if you can,
Who opens a pew to a moneyless man!

Go look in your judge in his dark flowing gown,
With the scales wherein law weigheth equity down;
Where he frowns on the weak, and smiles on the strong,
And punishes right, whilst he justifies wrong;
Where juries, their lips on the Bible have laid,
To render a verdict they've already made—
Go there in the court-room, and find, if you can,
Any law for the cause of a moneyless man!

Go look in the banks, where Mammon has told
His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;
Where, safe from the hands of the starving and poor,
Lies pile upon pile of the glittering ore;
Walk up to the counter—ah, there you may stay;
Till your limbs grow old, and your hairs turn gray,
And you'll find at the banks not one of the clan
With money to lend to a moneyless man!

Then go to your hovel: no raven has fed
The wife who has suffered too long for her bread;
Kneel down by her pallet, and kiss the death-frost
From the lips of the angel your poverty lost;
Then turn in your agony upward to God,
And bless, while it emits you, the chastening rod;
And you'll find, at the end of your life's little span,
There's a welcome above for a moneyless man!

Who can read the following beautiful lines
And not feel that they contain truth as well as poetry?

"A smile upon some kindred face,
When human hearts with grief bowed,
Is like the golden rays that chase
The darkness from the summer's cloud.
It lifts, and thrills, and brings a cheer
To glid with joy the saddest hours;
It sparkles on the soul as clear
As dew that sleeps on fainting flowers."

THE LOVE OF PRAISE.—The love of distinction
Pervades every class of society. The lines of the poet Young are beautifully expressive of this universal passion:

The love of praise, however concealed by art,
Glowers more or less, and reigns in every heart.
The proud to gain it toils on toils endure;
The modest shun it, but to make it sure—
It aids the dancer's skill, the writer's head—
And heeds the plain with mountains of the dead,
Nor ends it here; it nods with sable plume—
Shines on our horse, and glitters on our tomb.

KEVIN.—If there is anything in manners
Of modern society that is truly offensive
To our ideas of delicacy, it is the vulgar
Commonness to which kissing has been degraded.
As to the shaking of hands—that, though we should not have it too indiscriminately
practised, is a matter of comparative
little moment; but the baseness of the
lips of the lips—should be an interchange
of affectionate greetings, or tender
farewell, sacred to the dearest connections.
Our parents—our sisters—our wife—our
loved one, ready to become our wife—our
bosom friend, the friend of our heart's
core—to them, and to them only, it has
been truly said, should be consecrated the
lips of delicacy.

LEISURE HOURS.—It was a beautiful
observation of the late Wm. Hazlitt, that
"there is room enough in human life
to crowd almost every art and science in it."
If we pass no day without a book—we
may with ease fill libraries or empty them
of their contents. The more we do, the
more we can do; the more busy we are, the
more leisure we have.

The Democratic Platform.

To Editor of the New York Times:

The Chicago Times, an able and fearless Democratic journal, and one whose editorials we generally read with great pleasure, undertakes in a recent article to ascribe the triumph of Black Federalism in Connecticut, at the late State election, to the fact that the Democratic candidate suffered under the disadvantage of being supposed to be favorable to a cessation of hostilities against the South, or in other words, because he was charged with being for peace.

And in speaking of the coming Chicago Convention and the issue of the Presidential contest this year, the editor uses the following language:

"Such a Convention is soon to meet, and under the circumstances should be considered a presumption to submit to the Democracy of Connecticut one of all the States the fact that the election there has proved the impolicy of committing the issue to any declaration which involves, even indirectly, the cessation of hostilities until the insurgent States acknowledge the authority of the Constitution. The majority of the people in the Northern States do not ask and do not wish that the war be prosecuted to enforce the negro policies now offered as the terms of peace, but they demand its continuance until the Confederates consent to return to the Union."

"We simply present the fact that this is the popular sentiment, omitting in the connection all consideration of its correctness. Whether it be right or wrong, the success of the Democratic party is contingent upon its agreement with this sentiment. Unionism is stronger than Abolitionism, and we can triumph in the Presidential election by presenting a candidate and platform which appeal directly and strongly to this absorbing national feeling. The presentation must be of a fashion which will operate as an injunction upon all civil and misrepresentation other than the deliberate falsehood."

If this does not go the full subjugation, coercion, blood and shoddy doctrine, and frankly admit that "the success of the Democratic party is contingent upon its agreement" with such a doctrine, then it means nothing.

We admire the care with which the editor avoids all consideration of the "correctness" of the doctrine—so palpably wrong—that no honest Democrat, having the good of his country at heart, need consider a moment as to its full and complete rejection.

The Democratic party is an entity. It still exists. It will always exist, so long as it adheres to principle—so long as it advocates doctrines, the correctness of which is clear and self-evident. It began in 1793, when Black Federalism in New England, under the guidance and lead of the elder Adams, undertook, through the agency of the Federal Government, to encroach upon the rights of the States. The issue was then made, whether the Federal Government, the creature, was to master and tyrannize over the creators, the States; whether the agent was to control the principal, or the principal to control the agent; whether, in short, we were to have a consolidated central despotism or a Federal Government of limited powers—an agency—subject to the Constitution and States which created it?—That is the issue now.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison presented this issue fairly in the celebrated resolutions passed by the Virginia and Kentucky legislatures of 1798. Those resolutions, from that day forth, constituted and now constitute the chief plank in the platform of the Democratic party. They embody plain, self-evident truths, which no honest and intelligent man, familiar with the history of our Government, can for a moment question. These truths underlie all other tenets of the Democracy. Take them away, and you take away at once the only distinguished difference between Democrats and Federalism. Black Federalism rejoiced with exceeding great joy, when it falsely claimed that Gen. Jackson had, in 1862, yielded by his proclamation the great doctrines of 1798. It made him a Doctor of Laws of Harvard and Yale Colleges and toasted him at a great rate, because he threatened South Carolina—while he used, successfully, his influence to secure her justice and remove the grievances of which she complained.

But Black Federalism counted without its host: Whenever, as in 1848, the question came up seriously to be considered again as to the powers of the Federal Government and the rights of the States, the Democracy of the Union, true as the needle to the pole, spoke out in tones of thunder. It took to the history of the past, considered fully and fairly the relations of the States toward the Federal agency at Washington, and, impressed with the self-evident truths in the resolutions of '98, embodied them in the platform of the party. Fifty years had wrought no change in the rights of the States nor any in the character of the Federal Government. Fifty years had wrought no change in the words of wisdom embodied in the celebrated resolutions which emanated from James Madison, the father of the Constitution, and Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of civil liberty and author of the Declaration of Independence—a paper which asserted the old thirteen to be "free and independent States." Fifty years had wrought no change in Black Federalism, which, in every possible guise, was seeking to undermine the great doctrines of State rights. Fifty years had wrought no abatement nor change in the vigilance and patriotism of the Democracy. And just fifty years after the adoption of the resolution of '98 the Democracy of the States again turned to them in the hour of need and adopted them down as a guide through all dangers.

Gen. Lewis Cass—the bosom friend of Andrew Jackson—the distinguished hero, and diplomatist of the North, accepted the nomination of the Democracy for President, and in his letter of acceptance pledged himself to uphold and maintain the resolutions referred to. So did the gallant William O. Butler of Kentucky, and right faithfully has the latter adhered to his pledge. So did the whole Democratic party North, South, East and West.

Again in 1862, were the same celebrated glorious resolutions embodied by the Democracy, in the Baltimore platform upon which Gen. Frank Pierce, was elected. He endorsed them. And every State in the Union but four, voted for him, and thus ratified them: His cabinet stood with him upon the same platform. Alas! how few of them in the North, have proved faithful to these principles. How few of those blatant

office seekers, that swarmed about Washington to catch Federal crumbs, and swore by the resolutions of '98, have adhered to their oft-repeated pledges.

Where are the Dickinsons of New York—over ready to snap a crumb—Butler of Massachusetts—now warring on Virginia's daughters and their little ones—Holt of Kentucky—pandering like a miserable sycophant, where thrift will follow fawning—where is Guthrie, too, associated with Prentice, and the bloody coercionists of his State. But I digress.

Again in 1856, the same glorious truths—practical truths, as they soon promised to be—were embodied in the platform of the Democracy, and Mr. Buchanan, as he himself said, became the platform. He was elected, with John C. Breckinridge, as Vice President—both on the same platform—on the same ticket. Douglas sought a nomination on the same platform—was willing to say, anxious to be the standard bearer of the party, and do battle for the great principles of State rights, as enunciated in the resolutions of '98.

And, still again in 1860—when the dark cloud of Black Federalism, which had grown into frightful proportions, and was threatening to burst into torrents of destruction and overwhelm every vestige of State rights, and convert our form of Government into a consolidated despotism, to be controlled by the miserable fanatics who lord the country with such a high hand—the Democracy met in Charleston. The object was to agree upon a platform, and select a leader to resist the march of the destroyers, who have since involved the country in blood and ruin. The party differed about men. But as to the great truths contained in the resolutions of '98—so frequently considered—so often asserted and proclaimed—there was no difference of opinion. Democrats from the South; Democrats from the North; Democrats from the East, and Democrats from the West—all—cordially agreed upon reaffirming, re-indorsing, and upholding the Cincinnati platform, and the resolutions of '98, as containing the cardinal truths and doctrines of the Democratic party.

Stephen A. Douglas—the giant of the Northwest—with all his friends, agreed to these truths as eternal principles. James Guthrie of Kentucky, with his friends from the South and West, agreed to them. Dickinson of New York, Butler of Massachusetts, Lane of Oregon, Slidell of Louisiana, Cobb of Georgia, Davis of Mississippi, and John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky—all, stood shoulder to shoulder affirming and proclaiming the great principles of State sovereignty. Still they differed about men. They adjourned to Baltimore.

In Baltimore the fatal division as to men occurred. But in reference to the resolutions of '98, both wings inscribed them on their banners. Douglas of Illinois, Johnson of Georgia, with their friends, proclaimed the great truths of Jefferson and Madison throughout the land, as their rule of faith and conduct. Every where they were held up as cardinal principles and self-evident propositions, underlying the fabric of our Government.

The resolutions of '98 received the support of both wings of the New York Democracy. So, too, throughout the East and Northwest. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Lane of Oregon, proclaimed the same truths. No man claiming the name of a Democrat dared question them. Buchanan and his Cabinet, the renegade Holt of Kentucky, Cushing of Massachusetts, Seymours of New York and Connecticut, the Dickinsons, the Dean Richmonds and the Albany Regency, the Tammany Hall and the Mozart Hall Democracy, the Ohio Democracy, and the California Democracy, the Democracy of Maine and the Democracy of Texas, the Democracy of Virginia and the Democracy of Pennsylvania—all taught, and all held to the principles of '98 as true—none doubted their "correctness."

Are these principles less true now? Truth is immutable, unchangeable, and immortal. The Constitution we are all struggling to support and save from the ruthless destroyers now in power, is the same now it was when Jefferson penned the resolutions of '98. The facts, the objects, the purposes which led to the formation of the Federal Constitution—which has guaranteed the rights of the States and imposed unmistakable restrictions upon the Federal agency, are the same now as they were then. Adherence to the great truths contained in those resolutions in times past is what gave to the Democracy its power, its hold upon the popular affection, and enabled it to guide and direct the Black Federal destruction, and save the truths have been to the nation its "pillar of fire by night and of cloud by day."

Why abandon truth, now in our day of trial and need? Strike from the Democratic banner the principles of '98 and its power is gone. Deprive the Democracy of truth, so long advocated, so fearlessly proclaimed, so self-evident and so plain, and you may as well succumb at once to the black cohorts of Federalism. Never, never let it be said that the Democracy is no longer an advocate of principle. Never yield a great truth, an immutable principle to mere expediency. Once strike the flag of State rights—once yield—even for the moment—the truths of '98 and the country is lost, forever lost. Then State sovereignty will be among the things of the past. Then the right of self government will be gone. The Black Federalists will clap their hands for joy, and all lovers of civil liberty will weep tears of gloom and sorrow.

The principle of State sovereignty as set forth in the Kentucky resolutions, penned by Jefferson, is in the following words: "That whenever the General Government assumes and delegates powers, not conferred by the Constitution, its acts are unauthorized, void and of no force; that each State, as a State and as an integral part, its co-States forming as to itself the other party; that the Government created by this compact was not made the final and exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, since that would have made it discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; that, in all other

cases of a compact, among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."

As set forth in the Virginia resolutions, penned by Madison, the same principle is thus declared: "Virginia views the powers of the General Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that, in place of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of powers not granted in said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."

Let the Democracy, when it assembles in Chicago in July, inscribe these truths upon their banner, as in former times! Let the party advocate "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." This is no time for half-way, clap-net, measly-mouthed resolutions. This is not the hour for a policy, the "correctness" of which any man can question.

Let peace be proclaimed on the housetops, on the mountains and in the valleys—in the cities and in the hamlets.

With peace upon their banner, Democrats will strike terror among the bloody tyrants who now rule. With peace upon their banner, good men of all parties will swell their ranks. With peace upon their banner, the widows and the orphans, the fathers, the mothers, the mothers, the wives and the daughters of the land will pray for God's blessing in their favor, and God will bless them.

Finally, "whatever things are true; whatever things are honest; whatever things are just; whatever things are pure; whatever things are lovely, and whatever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, any praise," let the Democracy of the land think on these things and proclaim them. With such truths and doctrines, victory will perch upon their banner, and peace will dwell in the land. SENEX.

The following capital story is told of a constable in Pennsylvania. He had served a legal precept of some sort, on a particular friend of his, who, greatly drunk at the time, rebelled against the law and its myrmidon, seizing the officer and shaking almost to pieces. The parties meeting a few days after, Jim, the offender, was profuse in his apologies.

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MAYSVILLE, - - - MAY 12

WAR NEWS.

A great variety of dispatches concerning the campaign against Richmond, but little or nothing was official or reliable in them. It is reported that among the killed on the Federal side is Genl. Wadsworth, late Republican candidate for Governor of New York. One regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves were, it is said, made prisoners by the Confederates. It is reported that Genl. Longstreet is seriously wounded, on the Confederate side, and that General Jones and Jenkins were killed. Jenkins is from Western Virginia.

We have the report of the capture of Petersburg by the Federals, but it is after-ward contradicted.

The New York press of Monday are very cautious in their comments on the battle, but all are hopeful of the result.

The Arkansas army under Steel, in its advance to Shreveport, Louisiana, has been most disastrously defeated. He has sacrificed nearly all his baggage wagons and artillery, and reached Little Rock in a sad plight. Three regiments with 1,600 men, with 245 wagons, were captured on the retreat. Another train, with 200 wagons and 200 men, was also captured by the Confederates.

The steamer Alamo, with twenty tons of ammunition, was sunk in the Arkansas River, near Little Rock, by coming in collision with another Federal steamer. The pilot was arrested for treachery.

Steel had no stores to subsist his troops, and was obliged to put them on quarter rations. He arrived in Little Rock barely in time to save it from capture.

It is ascertained that every man on board the gunboat Commodore Jones, was either killed or wounded with one exception. The accident happened by a man exploding a torpedo. He was killed by men who had been watching his movements.

Gen. Grant in a letter to the President assumed the whole responsibility of the campaign.

It is reported by the New York Commercial's correspondent that Lee and several other Rebel officers were wounded.

We have two despatches from Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. He informs us that despatches from Grant had been received, but they had not been fully deciphered. Grant has taken 2,000 prisoners and was on his way to Richmond.

The Federal's Headquarters were 20 miles south of the battle-field. We have occupied Fredericksburg.

The Washington Star of the 9th publishes an extra saying, there is no foundation for the report that the Rebels are evacuating Richmond, nor that Petersburg is evacuated.

Among the killed is Gen. Wadsworth of New York, and Col. Woodward, son of the late Democratic candidate for Governor in that state.

Genl. Longstreet, is reported mortally wounded.

Genl. Sedgwick, was killed in Sunday's fight.

WASHINGTON, May 9—4 P. M.—Our headquarters are twenty miles south of the battle-field.

A bearer of despatches from Gen. Meade's headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday. Our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday. The rebels were in full retreat for Richmond, on the direct road.

Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday. Our headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle-field. We occupied Fredericksburg.

The report for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Six or seven times have her people declared their allegiance to the Union under the Constitution, and now they are determined that they will again do so, if left untrammelled by any extraneous influences that have been brought to bear against the elective franchise in other States.—*Danville Tribune.*

The editor of the Tribune, we are sorry to say, has not heard of any such influences in this State! Other States have been the victims of such influences; we have not! Honesty is a quality that used to adorn a party. These influences may be wrong; but what would otherwise be wrong may become right, by being indispensable.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The Presbyterian Presbytery, which assembled at Booneville, Mo., recently, had to adjourn, owing to an oath which General Rosecrans prescribed for the benefit of Christians in his department. But "swear not at all" is the motto of the Booneville Presbytery.

The Abolitionists are boasting over their political triumph in Maryland. The commanding officer in Harrie district refused to allow the paper in that district to publish Harrie's speech, so that the people might read it. The interference of the military with the elections in that State is notorious. Such places are suited for Abolition victories. They are welcome to the credit of all such triumphs, and to all that will be made by them in the end.—*Louisville Democrat.*

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6.—GHIM-NEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at
dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following is condensed from full accounts received this evening from the front. A column or two of details are left out through fear that on account of the storm along part of the line, the wires may not be able to get it through.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

The battle on Friday lasted through all the hours of daylight, but ended without decisive results. Sedgwick, with two divisions, Pickett's and Wright's, held the right. Next to him in the center was Warren with his corps, and Stephens' division, from Burnside's corps. On the left was Hancock with his own division, and Getty's from the 6th. Burnside formed the reserve, and his men were thrown in from time to time as the exigencies of the battle demanded. The right had orders from Grant, through Meade, to advance at five o'clock, but Ewell, who lay opposite, took time for the forelock and to Sedgwick's disgust. A spirited action of an hour ensued, and by six o'clock the rebels were pushed back, each side holding ground upon which it had spent the night. The loss was severe on both sides. This action on the right was hardly over, till Hancock, on the extreme left, became engaged, Longstreet and the rest of the rebel force opposite, having all attacked him. Several hours of heavy fighting followed, when this rebel attack was repulsed like the other. By 2 o'clock all was quiet, and Lee's attempts to turn first our right and then our left, had been successively defeated. For a time the rebel movements were shrouded in mystery, and our own side, scarcely ready to go to find them, awaited the developments. By 11 o'clock they came. The rebels again made a heavy attack on Sedgwick, and part of Warren's Corps. Sedgwick promptly goes in, and after a sharp action, drove Ewell back to his second line of hastily constructed works. Here they stand and the action continues fiercely. Warren now wanted to aid Sedgwick by charging and clearing the ground, but a personal examination of the ground showed that it would have been folly to attempt it over the long exposed space swept by their artillery. So the interchange of infantry and artillery were continued till noon, when Sedgwick again silenced the enemy, and for the second time rested upon his arms. Warren, meanwhile, finds a point further to the left, where he thinks the enemy's line vulnerable, and orders an assault by Wadsworth's division. The rebel line is here held by A. P. Hill's corps. The ground is covered with a dense undergrowth. A wavering fight rages, for three quarters of an hour. Finally Wadsworth orders a charge. With loud cheers from the men, he leads the charge. One horse is shot from under him; he mounts another, and but for his untimely fall, we should have been entirely successful. Wadsworth was shot through the head, killed instantly, and his body fell into the hands of the enemy.

On the left, where Robinson's division joined up to Hancock, an assault was ordered, and with better hopes of success. At noon Sedgwick is no longer engaged, and his line again rests on the same ground as on the previous night. The enemy now showed a disposition to renew the battle in the morning. Sedgwick was in his short line, and our part is done better than in the former charge. Ewell is forced back to the second line of works, where he makes a desperate stand. Warren who was on Sedgwick's left, endeavors to assist, but finds it impossible. At 11 o'clock the enemy pressed hard on Warren and Sedgwick, and their heavy guns pouring volley after volley into our columns, especially into Sedgwick's. One man and three horses were killed within twenty feet of him.

The enemy again came forward with terrific impetuosity, and, for a time, lifted up and bent back our lines. Stragglers broke back and the road was soon filled with panic-stricken crowds. The story was carried to headquarters that General Hancock's line was broken through. Grant refused to believe it, but sends re-enforcements. He was right in both. Hancock had bravely and skillfully rallied his men, and now, steadied by the advancing supports, pushed forward again. In less than an hour from their first fierce onslaught, he was driving the rebels. Several hundred prisoners were taken, and their loss to killed and wounded was terrible. By sun set the action was over. We held our ground everywhere, and all supposed the work over. It might be briefly reckoned up. Everywhere the enemy's attack had been repulsed; but this heavy massing for attack is the enemy's strongest game, and it is not ours. The conclusion, they, was in our favor, and supposing it were only a drawn battle, all felt that we could stand that sort of thing longer than the rebels could. The troops began preparing for the night. Dispositions for the watch were made. The generals retired to consult for the next day's work. The soldiers composed themselves and talked cheerfully of the chances. Suddenly amid the darkness, the old and too familiar rebel charging yell was heard ringing on the right. It was a fierce, sudden, resistless onslaught on Sedgwick's unexpected lines. The troops had been at rest throwing up hasty intrenchments for the night. Seymour, Shaler's and Neill's brigades, then taken at a disadvantage, gave way. The rest of the corps bore bravely up, but the extreme right was turned. Our men fled in the wildest confusion, utterly stampeded. Sedgwick, however, did his best, and he a stubborn fighter. Seymour's and Shaler's brigade having been broken, he was compelled to draw back his whole line, but the enemy failed to break it, and after half an hour's fierce fighting, abandoned the attempt. Seymour and Shaler were taken prisoners, and by 9 o'clock silence once more reigned on the field.

A YANKEE'S CALCULATION.—Well, it's curious how we do get over the ground. Why, the trees all look as if they were a giant's jig to double quick time. I can recollect ten or twelve years ago, that if I started from Boston on a Wednesday, I could get in Philadelphia on the next Saturday night in three days. Now I can get from Boston to Philadelphia in one day, and I been calculating that if the power of steam increases for the next ten years as it has been doing for the last ten years, I'd be in Philadelphia just two days before I started from Boston.

WASHINGTON, May 9—4 P. M.
To Major General Dix:
Despatches have just reached here direct from General Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "on to Richmond."

We have taken 2,000 prisoners.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Copperhead Meeting at Lexington.
LEXINGTON, May 9.

The Copperhead Convention which met here to-day, was inferior in numbers and spirit to the Wolford meeting some weeks ago. Its master spirit was Judge Wm. B. Kincaid, who presented a series of resolutions endorsing the Louisville platform of March 16th, 1863, the Guthrie-Prentice call, and pronouncing for McClellan as a Presidential candidate. Two hundred and fifty-nine delegates were appointed to the Louisville Convention.

Judge W. B. Kincaid, John P. Huston, Henry Duncan, Jr., D. C. Wickliffe and R. H. Brewster were appointed a Committee to prepare an address, setting forth the principles of Kentucky Conservatives. After the routine of business was finished, Lieut. Gov. Jacobs reviewed the rise and progress of the rebellion and the policy of the Administration, quoting largely from Lincoln and Seward to prove that the Administration had broken its solemn pledges. Referring to the Jackson toast, "the Union, it shall and must be preserved," he said if Jackson could have foreseen the future and the incredible efforts of this false Administration to destroy the Union, he would have added, "and the Constitution shall be preserved."

He had been called a traitor because he did not endorse all the acts of the Administration, because he would not trample under foot the Constitution as this most damnable Administration is attempting to do. He opposed putting negro soldiers in the field, because it was barbarous, and an actual recognition of their superiority over the whites. If the negro saved the nation, he would establish his claim to equal manhood and civil rights with the whites, and would Kentucky submit to this? He would fight the Administration in a legal way when it goes beyond the Constitution, but when it is sickening us into the night of oblivion and destruction of civil liberty, he would fight this base damnable Administration. He would then call on every man North and South to fight for the Union, and they would be victorious in such a cause.

Those who expected him to bow the pregnant knee to this fell and damnable Administration knew not what sort of a man he was. His principles were drawn from the Declaration of Independence, and he would die for them. The South could be conciliated by tendering together the olive branch and the sword. Elect McClellan and he will restore the Union sentiment of the South and end the war, but if then the South refused conciliation, he would mass the armies of the North, and overwhelm the rebels.

R. Hanson, Representative from Bourbon county, and Dr. Shurrer, Representative from Fayette county, followed Jacob's one, endorsing the Guthrie-Prentice movement. The Conservative meeting did not show the strength or the enthusiasm expected, although it was certainly Court day, and the slaveholding strength of the county well represented.

WASHINGTON, May 10.
To General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received at midnight, states we are fighting for the possession of Kocky-faced Ridge, and that McPherson took Snake-creek Gap, and was seven miles from Resacca this morning. Saturday the Rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Thomas, and took position at Buzzard's Roost, just north of Dalton. "This represented as a very strong position which Thomas was unable to drive the enemy from on a former occasion. Resacca is on the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton. This will place McPherson with a strong corps in the enemy's rear; while Thomas advances upon the front, Schofield closes on the flank from Cleveland."

"Probably a great battle was fought on that line yesterday and may be now in progress. Nothing since my last has been received from Grant or Butler."

[Signed] 'E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From the Richmond Whig.
Interesting News from the South.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.
That a great struggle is about to take place for the possession of Richmond, is conceded on all hands. The enemy is marshaling his exerts on the Rappahannock and the Peninsula, and that a last desperate effort will be made to overrun Virginia and occupy her ancient Capital, is admitted by the enemy himself. What then becomes the duty of the people of Richmond in view of the mighty conflict at hand? It is evidently the same as that of the commander of a man-of-war, who sails out of port to engage the foes of his flag in mortal combat. The decks are cleared for action; non-combatants are ordered below or ashore; the supply of ammunition and food is looked to, and a sort of prayer uttered that heaven will favor the right, and protect the land and the loved ones for whom the battle is waged.

From The Lower Mississippi.
CAIRO, May 6.—A gunboat arrived from Red river bringing information that, finding it impossible to get the Eastport off, and being attacked by the enemy while endeavoring to lighten her, she was destroyed by order of Admiral Porter, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The ironclads Fort Hindman and Juliet, and two transports dispatched to assist in relieving the Eastport, were attacked while returning to Alexandria by the enemy who fired the banks of the river on both sides, firing upon them from a 12 pound battery, making it necessary, also, to destroy the transports, which were burned. Several of the crew of the ironclads were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Silvester Pool, of Newport, Kentucky. Executive officer of the Eastport, who had charge of the Sharpshooters on the Hindman. He was stuck in the head by a 12-pound ball. Latest advices from below represent the appearance of the enemy on both banks of the Mississippi river. Our pickets had been driven in at Vicksburg and an attack was anticipated upon that place and Natchez.

The failure of Banks on Red river is the common topic of conversation. Widows and orphans are unfortunately heavy sufferers.—*Louisville Democrat.*

A prominent physician in Massachusetts has discovered that a sure preventive of scarlet fever is the simple wearing of a tarred string around the neck of the person who has been exposed, or is liable to exposure. He cites cases that have occurred within his personal knowledge where children and adults have sickened, and died from this disease, and not one in the family or out of it have taken it who used the preventive.

For the Bulletin.

Something for the People to Think of.
Messrs. Editors: When I was a school-boy I was fond of Arithmetic, or what we then called "Cyphering." Now I am old, childish things, I suppose, occur to me.—For several says past I have thought that the people, not the abolitionists, ought to begin to make calculations how fast our country is running to ruin under the present abolition misrule.

If it take three years to steal 200,000 negroes, how long will it take to steal four million?
Ans. 60 yrs.

As negroes in this country, owing to their being well protected and well cared for, usually double their numbers every twenty years, (while the white not so well cared for in general, double their numbers only once in thirty years,) the number at the end of the sixty years, if none were stolen, would be twelve million. But as four million are supposed to be stolen during that time, the number left would be eight million.

If it take sixty years to steal four million of negroes, how long will it take to steal eight million?
Ans. 120 yrs.

Admitting the natural increase as before, and deducting those stolen, there will remain at the end of this period forty million of slaves. This is, perhaps, rooting out slavery with a vengeance. But the question then recurs, if it require 120 years to steal eight million of negroes, how long a time will it require to steal forty million?
Ans. 600 yrs.

This subject might be pursued *ad infinitum*—but this is sufficient for illustration, and as I am old and do not expect to live half that time I will leave it, and commence another.

If it costs the lives of one million white men to steal 200,000 negroes, how many such lives will it cost to steal four million?
Ans. 20,000,000.

This portion of the matter might be pursued like the above, *ad infinitum*, but it is too appalling to think of. I will therefore give only one or two modifications of it.

If it cost the lives of 500,000 white men from the North to steal 200,000 negroes from the South, how many such lives will it cost to steal four million?
Ans. Ten million.

According to the above calculation it will require sixty years to do this, at the end of which time, owing to the natural increase of negroes, there will remain eight million slaves. If then ten million white men from the North are sacrificed to steal four million negroes from the South, how many such lives will be sacrificed to steal eight million.
Ans. Twenty million.

This subject might be pursued *ad infinitum*, but it is unnecessary.

I will now refer to *Dollars*, which affect most people more than the lives of their neighbours and friends.

If it cost four billion dollars to steal 200,000 negroes, how much will it cost to steal four million?
Ans. Eighty billion.

This is about five times the amount of all the property, real and personal, of the old United States of 1860, and over seven times the amount of that of the present United States. Now, who is going to foot the bill?

The above are all old fashioned plain 'Rule of Three' problems, which any school-boy or plain old farmer can solve on a moment's reflection.

But there is another problem that I have been unable to solve. It is this: If the original "sixty days" or "breakfast spell" has not ended in three years, in what time will it end?

I suppose this belongs to abolition or "loyal" arithmetic. If some of our abolition "loyal" friends will give a solution of this problem through your paper, I have no doubt it will gratify all your numerous readers.

COMMON SENSE.
Cor. of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Condition of Lee's Army.
The men are very comfortably clad and shod, and are supplied with rations of flour or meal, rice, sugar and coffee, syrup and bacon. The daily ration of bacon is one quarter of a pound, but that is compensated by the quantity and quality of other articles of food issued. Independent of this, a quarter of the requirements of many. Officers represent that the men were never in better spirits, or better prepared for the coming campaign. They have reaped every since the fall of Vicksburg to strip Grant of his laurels won at Vicksburg with an overwhelming disparity of numbers, and have become convinced that the shortest road to peace is by hard fighting and a victory over Grant especially. Convalescent sick and wounded, and furloughed men are promptly returning to their posts, and the trains are crowded daily almost exclusively with returning soldiers, anxious to participate in the next battle. An order has been issued requiring each man to be supplied with two pair of shoes, two pair of pants and drawers, and two shirts. In short the fine condition of the army furnishes a most happy augury of success, with the assistance of a just Providence, in the coming struggle, which will certainly be the most momentous, if not the most hotly contested of the war.

"THE WRECK OF THE MIND."—Perhaps there is nothing more terrible to contemplate than the ruin of the mind. Time, with his passing wing, may smite cathedrals and castles, and leave buttress and battlement clad in a shroud of living green; but when it passes over an immortal mind, the desolation is fearful indeed. Pilgrims flock to ruins as to "a thing of beauty," but the visitor to one who suffers under the calamity of insanity gazes and shudders. Nothing of the picturesque gladdens his eye. He only beholds death in life, and life in death.

French China, Glass and Queensware
A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices,
R. ALBERT'S
dec17 Model China Store, 2d Street.

Peace Meeting in Hancock County, Ky.

HAWESVILLE, Ky., April 30, 1864.
The meeting was organized, there being goodly number of the country people of both political parties in this place, by calling Geo. W. Williams to the chair, who, in accepting the honor, took occasion to explain the object of the meeting in a calm and decided tone, making, for the occasion, a very appropriate and touching speech.

After which, R. Y. Bush, Esq., arose and offered the following resolution, accompanied with some suitable remarks:
Resolved, That the experience of the last three years is satisfactory to us that the Union cannot be restored by the sword; wherefore, we are earnestly in favor of the employment of some peaceful mode of restoration or settlement, of our unhappy difficulties, and are therefore opposed to a further prosecution of the war.

It was also moved and carried that there be a mass meeting on the 4th Monday in May, and that all peace men and war men are invited to attend.
It was also moved that a copy of these proceedings be made up and furnished for publication the Louisville Democrat, with the request that all papers friendly to the movement be requested to copy.

R. H. Cox, Secretary.

WHO IS GUILTY OF DISUNION.—A short time since, in reply to an article from our neighbor of the Journal, we noticed the disunion sentiment in New England, going as far back as 1796, and especially the assembling of the Hartford Convention under Massachusetts auspices. That Massachusetts and a majority of New England have always been disloyal, is an historical fact too strong for denial. In 1845, the Legislature of Massachusetts declared a war with Mexico cause for a dissolution of the Union, and, *ipso facto*, the Union was dissolved, and Massachusetts must revert to her original rights as an independent State. In 1856, eleven years after, the same party that had warred against the Union, from the administration of Washington to the administration of Buchanan, passed the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That the necessity of disunion is written in the whole existing character and condition of the two sections of the country, in their social organization, education, habits, and laws. In the danger of our white citizens in Kansas, and our colored men in Boston, in the wounds of Chas. Sumner and the laurels of his assassins; and no government on earth was ever strong enough to hold together such opposing forces.

2d. That this movement does not merely secede disunion, but the more perfect union of free States by the expulsion of the slave States from the confederation in which they have ever been an element of discord, danger and disgrace.

3d. That it is not probable that the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion; but that a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it, and here we meet to begin the work.

4th. That henceforward, INSTEAD OF REGARDING IT AS AN OBJECTION TO ANY SYSTEM OF POLICY THAT IT WILL LEAD TO A SEPARATION OF THE STATES WE WILL PROCLAIM THAT TO BE THE HIGHEST OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS, THE GREATEST PROOF OF STATESMANSHIP, WILL SUPPORT POLITICALLY SUCH MEN AND MEASURES AS APPEAR TO TEND MOST TO THIS RESULT.

And Massachusetts, with a courage worthy of a better cause, has faithfully kept her recommendation.—*Louisville Democrat.*

WASHINGTON, May 9th.—*Republican extra* says: "There is reason to believe, from dispatches already received since our first extra to-day, that Lee was forced to fight at Spottsylvania, on Sunday, and was again repulsed and compelled to retreat. Another statement is that General Grant had flanked him and got between the rebel army and Richmond."

Lee's report of the battle of Thursday last, published in the Richmond papers, has been telegraphed to this city by Gen. Butler. Lee says that Gen. Grant attacked him, which contradicts the report received here that Lee made the attack upon our army. Lee employs this language—"Thank God, we have repulsed the attacks of the enemy." He states that Longstreet is badly wounded.

Lee says nothing in his report about the fight of Friday.

Dispatches show that Gen. Butler is still holding the line of Railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, preventing Beauregard from reinforcing Lee.

MORAL CHARACTER.—There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man, as a good moral character.—It is his wealth—his influence—his life. It dignifies him in every station—exalts him in every condition, and glorifies him at every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than anything else on earth. It makes a man free and independent. No servile tool—no crouching sycophant—no treacherous honor-seeker ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them—how glorious it would make their prospects, even in this life; never should we find them yielding to the groveling and base-born purposes of human nature.

WOMAN.—"As the vine," says Washington Irving, "which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rift by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordained by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man, in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart."

HOW TRUE.—In the language of an eminent writer, man courts happiness in a thousand shapes, and the faster he follows it, the swifter it flies from him. Almost everything promises happiness to us at a distance, such a pitch of estate, such a fortune, or match for a child, but when we come nearer to it, either we find it short of it, or it falls short of our expectations; and it is hard to say which of these is the greatest disappointment. Our hopes are usually lighter than enjoyment can satisfy, and as evil long feared, besides that it may never come, is many times more painful and troublesome than the evil itself when it comes.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

Of the best manufactories, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.
dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, May 12, 1863.

Sugar—New Orleans, 19½ to 22½.
MOLASSES—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 05 to 1 10;
Haf Bbls. \$1 10 to 1 15.
COFFEE 45c. to 47c.
WHEAT—Red \$1 40; White \$1 55.
FLOUR—Selling at from \$7 50 to \$8 50.
WHEAT—Selling at from \$1 10 to \$1 15; the premium selling at \$1 20 and firm.
Crush Sugar, 26c.
Gran " 25c.
Leaf " 25c.
BACON—Sides 13½; Hams 16; Shoulders 12½.
LARD—12 to 13c. per lb.
HEMP—\$135 per ton.
TOBACCO—Selling at 7 to 16c. lbs.
WHISKY—H. D. NEWCOMB & Bro., Louisville, Ky. Quarters, No. 1, \$4.75.
SALT—50c. per bushel.
IRON—Bar Iron 6; Nail Iron 9½; Horse Shoe 7½.
NAILS—\$6 50 for 10d.
RICE—11c. per lb.
FEATHERS—54 cents lbs.
FLAX SEED—\$2 50 per bushel.
HEMP SEED—\$3 50 per bushel.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER & BRO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
In LEAF TOBACCO,
Wool and Other Produce,
175 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, N. Y.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, N. Y.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co., N. Y.
Messrs. GORDON, McMICHAEL & Co., Cleveland, O.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & Bro., Louisville, Ky.
May 5th, 1864-2mo.

New Millinery Store!
MISS ANNIE BRYAN respectfully informs the Ladies of Mayville and vicinity, that she has opened a Store on Sutton Street, over RICKETS, WELLS & Co.'s, where she will keep a large and elegant assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, and all the Fancy Articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment.

Mayville, Ky., April 14th, 1864.

ALEX. MADDOX,
OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS
OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION
Store, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and country, Farmers, Merchants, and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

Old Stand on Wall Street.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Mayville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canned, a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Br or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY—An abundant supply of common Whiskys, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, over on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, MAY 12, 1864

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.

The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

Official dispatches have been received by the War Department from the advance, announcing the successes of the Federal arms. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is set down at 12,000. The greater portion of the wounded are set down as but slightly injured.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the clerks of the steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. Lew. Morris, and his assistants THOMAS & PATTERSON, for late Cincinnati papers.

The Alabama put into Capetown for coal and supplies on March 20.

Semmes has destroyed, during his Indian sea cruise, seven ships. He reckons the damage to the Federals at \$5,000,000.

Accounts agree that Beauregard is confronting Butler with 20,000 troops.

Three citizens of St. Louis were arrested on Thursday, charged with counterfeiting United States currency. They had in their possession \$75,000 in counterfeit Treasury notes, and four plates used in printing the notes.

A soldier shot and killed a butcher last week, in Memphis, and then tried to escape from the guard, and was, in turn shot dead himself.

The Confederate Loan advanced two per cent. on the news of a fresh rise in gold.

In the month of April the receipts from the internal revenue were \$10,000,000.

The London correspondent of the New York News, says in his letter:

"I am justified in informing you that the Lincoln Government has diplomatically bound itself not to interfere and not to offer any practical opposition to the establishment of the empire of Mexico."

In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, the address of the college of Bishops to the Conference was read. The address referred, among other subjects, to slavery, and expressed the opinion that slaveholders should not be allowed to be members of the church. This was received with great applause and shouts of "Glory to God!"

There is in store at St. Paul, Minnesota, over 500,000 bushels of wheat, the largest amount ever accumulated in that place at one time.

Ireland has lost 2,500,000 of its population by emigration in ten years, and the exodus is still going on at the rate of 120,000 a year.

Pic-Nic.

There will be a Pic-Nic at W. W. Baldwin's Woods, 1½ miles from this City, near the Lexington turnpike, on Saturday, May 21st, 1864. All are invited to come and bring their well filled baskets. A good time is expected.

Congressman Wadsworth was captured by the guerrillas who stopped the train at Piedmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They did not recognize him and released him with the other passengers.

On Sunday morning last in the Presbyterian Church at Danville, the ordinance of baptism was administered to sixty-seven converts, the immediate fruit of the deeply interesting revival that has been in progress in that Church for some weeks past.

A fire at Wilmington, N. C., is said to have destroyed property worth from three to five millions of dollars in gold.

The fastest vessel in Secretary Welles' naval fleet was built in England.

The Paymaster Burton, who had charge of the \$2,500,000 burned on the Ruth, has been relieved of the responsibility.

The Concert at NATIVITY HALL, is postponed until Friday Eve., May 20th, at which time it will positively be given.

It is reported that Marmaduke has captured a Federal train, numbering 240 wagons, 1000 prisoners and seven pieces of artillery.

If any of our readers desire a cool glass of Soda or a dish of splendid Ice Cream, we would advise them to go to JNO. BROOKER & SONS.

Col. ZEKI CLAY, of the Confederate army, and who was wounded in the skirmish at Pointsville, Ky., passed down the river last Thursday night, on the Telegraph. He was accompanied by Surgeon LIGHTFOOT, also of the Confederate army. Dr. LIGHTFOOT was formerly of this city.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.—The celebrated English writer, Addison, has left on record the following sentence:—"Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in the action bound themselves to be good humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient and joyful with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections to the end of their lives."

Britannia and Japanned Ware! A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at dedcl7 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

MARRIED.

On Monday the 9th day of May, 1864, by Rev. Father McMahon, Mr. MATHIAS CLARK, of Carleton, Ky., to Miss CATHARINE GRADY, of Maysville, Ky.

On Thursday, May 5th, 1864, by President J. K. Rogers, Captain M. BATEMAN, of Cincinnati, formerly of Mason county, Ky., to Miss M. ALICE BOULTON, of Columbia, Missouri.

On Tuesday, May 3d, 1864, at the residence of Mrs. James Brewster, in this county, by the Rev. J. W. Fitch, Mr. JAMES H. RAINS, of this city, to Mrs. MARY E. DOWNS, late of Fayette county, Ky.

On the 10th inst., by Elder J. W. Cox, Mr. FRANK LONG, of Maysville to Miss LIDE HORD, daughter of Anna Hord of this county.

Our friend Lowe has our warmest congratulations for self and his fair and blushing partner. May their pathway through life be ever strewn with the choicest blessings of this world.

Religious Notice.

The Old School Baptist will hold Three days meeting, at the Mt. Gilead Church, commencing (to-morrow) Friday, May 13th, 1864, and continue over Sabbath.

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO of Uncle Sam's Confed. Smashers, who are Veterans of the 15th Army Corps, under Sherman, wishes to open Correspondence with a goodly number of Young Ladies from Ohio and Kentucky. Viceroy, I've, or the consequences. Send on your descriptive lists and receive one in return. None but the true Soldiers' friend need reply. Address Z. Z. and H. R., Co. H, 70th Regt. O. V. V. I., 15th Army Corps Scottsboro, Alabama.

MUSICAL SOIREE

—AT—

NATIVITY HALL,
Friday evening, May 20th.
Admission 50 Cents.
Maysville, May 12th, 1864.

Magazines for May.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY;
GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK
Received at
G. W. BLAITEMAN'S
Bookstore,
2nd Street.
Maysville, April 23.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES
decl17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

Special Notices.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 3d, 1863.
We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cedron Bitters in case of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering.

Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

Maj. Philip Speed, Col. Int. Rev. 8d Dist. Ky. Chas. B. Cotton, Col. Port of Louisville, Ky. Col. K. Dent, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Ky. Rev. P. Henderson; Vice Pres. Sanitary Com. Harney, Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat. Geo. P. Doern, Prop. Louisville Anzeiger. Hughes & Parkhill Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Mart & Mapother, Lithographers, corner of Market and Third Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Julius Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Capt. S. F. Hildreth, of Steamer Maj. Anderson Maj. L. T. Thuston, Paymaster U. S. Army. C. M. Metcalf, National Hotel, Louisville.

Col. Jesse Bayles, 4th Ky. Cavalry. George D. Prentice, Louisville Journal.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SEATON & BRODRICK, Maysville, Ky.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE!!!
I OFFER FOR SALE MY BRICK RESIDENCE, situated on the hill side in Maysville, Ky. The house contains nine rooms, besides Kitchen, Pantry and Cellar. There is upon the lot a Dairy and Brick Stable. The lot is large, having upon it about one hundred bearing Fruit Trees and Vines of the finest quality. Also well set in Shrubby and Flowers. Rain and Well water abundant during the entire year.

It is altogether a very desirable home and will be sold for Greenbacks, much less than it cost in Gold. Enquire of J. F. BRODRICK, N. B. Not liable for City Railroad debt. Maysville, Ky., May 5, 1864-17

REMOVAL!

THE Undersigned would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Maysville and the surrounding Country, that they will on MONDAY next, the 2nd day of May, Open their NEW STORE on Second Street, the same formerly occupied by Mackey & Wood as a Drug Store, and next door to Messrs. Mullins & Hunt, where they will be prepared to show a New, Large and Elegant Stock of

Dry Goods and Carpets!

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they hope by adhering to their former motto: "strict Integrity, Good Goods, and Terms Cash," to merit a continuation and increase of the same.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.
Maysville, April 23th, 1864-1m.

W. J. ROSS. A. J. NEWELL. GEO. W. ROSS, JR.

ROSS & NEWELL,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets, MAYSVILLE, KY.

GEO. W. WROTEN.

Homoeopathic Physician,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Office at Mrs. WROTEN'S. [Mar-10]

Notice to Farmers!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING at our Foundry, our celebrated

SUGAR CANE MILLS,

Which we warrant to surpass any now in use. Give us a call and examine our Mill, as we are confident it will give satisfaction.

JAMES JACOBS & SON,
MAYSVILLE FOUNDRY.
April 21-1m*

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. & J. L. PEARCE
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SUTTON ST., (opposite Lee House)
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Our personal attention will be given to Receiving & Forwarding all Goods consigned to our care.

All orders sent us shall be filled in the same manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

Below will be found an enumeration of some of the articles included in our stock, which we offer to the trade low for Cash or Country Produce:

24 Hds. Choice N. O. Sugar;
8 Hds. Prime N. O. Sugar;
50 Bbls. Lovering's Refined Sugars;
10 " Crushed do;
25 " Pulverized do;
15 " A. Coffee do;
50 Bags Choice Rio Coffee;
25 " Prime Rio Coffee;
35 Packages Golden Syrup, in Half Bbls. and 10 gal. Kegs;
16 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses;
65 Packages Mackerel, in Bbls, Hf. Bbls, Qr. Bbls, and Kits;
25 Hf. Chests Choice Gunpowder Tea;
5 " " Black Tea;
20 Gross Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco;
Choice Smoking Tobacco, in Half Pound and 5 Pound Packages;
50 Caddies Choice Chewing Tobacco;
20 Batts Chewing Tobacco;
50,000 Cigars, assorted brands;
75,000 White and Buff Envelopes;
Cap, Note and Letter Paper;
500 Boxes Sardines, halved and quarters;
35 Doz. Cove and Spiced Oysters, in 1 & 2 lbs. Cans;
15 Baskets Champagne Wine;
12 Boxes Native Wine;
Choice Old Bourbon Whisky, in Barrels and Bottles;
Common Whisky;
Rectified Whiskey;
French Brandy; Gin; Ginger Wine;
Raisins; Figs; Almonds; Buckets; Tubs, in nests;
Wrapping Paper; Fancy, Toilet and Bat Soaps;
Washboards; Brooms; Cordage; Matches; Spices;
Star and Tallow Candles; Cheese; Crackers;
Shot, etc. We invite the attention of Country Merchants particularly to our stock of goods.

We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

W. L. & J. L. PEARCE,
Nos. 13 & 15 Sutton St., (opp. Lee House)
March 24, 1864. MAYSVILLE, KY.

J. B. DESSAR & CO.

Have Received

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING;

FURNISHING AND PIECE GOODS,

Composed of

Fine Cloth Coats,

Beautiful Sack Coats,

Late Style Cassimere Coats,

Vests of all descriptions,

Pantaloon, a la mode,

French Yoke Shirts,

Domestic Cassimeres,

FRENCH CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,

BLUE MILITARY CLOTHS,

HATS & CAPS,

Furnishing Goods,

&c. &c. &c.

MANUFACTURED BY THEM

Expressly for this Market,

WHICH THEY PROPOSE TO SELL AT THE

Eastern Manufacturers PRICES!

Buyers will find it profitable to give them a call.

Maysville Ky., 17th 15-1.

J. B. DESSAR & CO.

STILL CONTINUE TO MAKE UP

CLOTHING TO ORDER,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

Mr. JACOB LANDGRAFF,

IN THEIR USUAL WELL KNOWN STYLE

OF ELEGANCE, AT POPULAR PRICES, AND

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

New & Stylish Goods,

WHICH WILL NOT FAIL TO PLEASE

EVEN THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

Maysville, Ky., March 17th, 1864.

ATTENTION BLACKSMITHS!

YOUGHIOGHEN COAL!!

JUST Received, on commission, a load of Pure Youghiogheny Coal.

CHARLES PHISTER.
Maysville. March 17th, 1864-17

RED CORNER

CLOTHING STORE!

Blum & Heckinger's

GREAT WESTERN

Emporium of Fashion

WE take pleasure in informing our Patrons and the public generally, that we have just received, and are continuing to receive, from New York, BALTIMORE and other EASTERN PORTS, a FULL, LARGE and VARIED STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING;

Of the very latest Eastern Styles.

Dress Coats,

Business Coats,

Promenade Coats,

Pants and Vests,

Of all styles and descriptions, all of which we will dispose of at the lowest Eastern prices.

We have paid the most particular PERSONAL ATTENTION in the selection of Goods for our

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

And have purchased only the MOST CHOICE and FASHIONABLE kinds and Styles. Having made and EXTENSIVE ADDITION to this branch of our business, we have now the best FACILITIES to Manufacture to Order, at the SHORTEST NOTICE. Our celebrated and experienced Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will superintend the getting up of all work in the Merchant Tailoring Line, by experienced workmen ONLY. The Stock consists of the finest

Foreign and Domestic Cloths;

French and English Cashmeres;

Silks, Satins & Cashmeres for Vestings.

Mr. YOUNG has also procured Genio's, C. Scott's, Glencairn's & West's latest Pattern Sheets.

Our Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Comprises all appertaining to a Gentleman's outfit, and is too numerous and varied to mention.

The Genuine Patent

FRENCH YOKE SHIRT,

Can be got at our Store.

HATS!

CALL AT THE RED CORNER.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

Trunks,

Valises,

Carpet Sacks,

Umbrellas, &c.,

Always on hand.

ALL PURCHASERS WHO WISH TO

SAVE MONEY!

AND GET THE

LATEST STYLES!

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE

TO CALL AT THE

RED CORNER STORE

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

FOR A FINE STYLISH

SPRING SUIT!

CALL AT

BLUM & HECKINGER'S

RED CORNER STORE!

Maysville, Ky., March 21, 1864.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

NEW CASH

HARDWARE HOUSE!

SIGN BIG SAW.

WE Take pleasure in announcing to our old friends and customers, that we have again opened a **HARDWARE HOUSE**, on Second Street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. Lloyd, where we will be pleased to see any who may favor us with a call. We are now in receipt, and will continue to receive new additions to our stock weekly. We purchase our goods direct from the AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS and FOREIGN AGENTS for CASH, and propose to furnish goods at as low figures as can be bought West.

We also continue the **WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS** and request Merchants to look through our Stock before buying elsewhere.

OWENS & BARKLEY.
Maysville, Ky.

SIGN BIG SAW.

BUILDING HARDWARE;

SADDLERY HARDWARE;

COACH HARDWARE;

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY;

TEA & BREAD TRAYS;

CARPENTERS TOOLS;

COOPERS TOOLS;

SHOVELS; SPADES & RAKES;

TRACE & OTHER CHAINS;

FAIRBANK SCALES to weigh

700 pounds to 6,000 pounds.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.
Maysville, Ky., March 3, 1864.

INTERIOR

ADORNMENTS!

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION of new and desirable styles of

PAPER HANGINGS,

from the rich and ornate to the most chaste and simple patterns, appropriate for Parlors, Halls, Dining-Rooms and Chambers.

FIRE BOARD PRINTS—new designs;

WINDOW SHADES,

of any required style or size, on hand or made to order.

GILT MOULDING

AND

OVAL PICTURE FRAMES,

PICTURE CORD & TASSELS, and all the trimmings for frames.

FRAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE!

The above Goods are all new and will be sold cheaper than ever before sold in this city.

A call is solicited from persons wishing to purchase the above goods.

Hope.
"Eternal hope! When yonder spheres sublime,
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of
time,
Thy glorious youth began, but not to fade.
When all thy sister planets have decayed;
When wrapt in flames the realms of ether grew,
And heaven's last thunder shakes the world be-
low.
Thou undimmed, shalt o'er the ruins smile,
And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile."
Hope is a compound principle, formed of
expectation and desire. There may be ex-
pectation without desire, or desire without
expectation, and yet no hope indulged, be-
cause the two must be united before we can
be said to hope.
Human life, uncheered by the sunshine,
and unbrightened by the radiance of hope,
would, indeed, be a labyrinth of sorrow,
dark and painful. Life would be an insup-
portable burden without the angel-presence
of hope—glorious and bright-starred hope.
And Deity has very wisely planted this
divine principle in the human heart, that
we may rise superior to all the sorrows and
disappointments of this ever-changing life,
and be continually rejoiced to realize that
"the eternal God is our refuge and under-
neath are the everlasting arms."
When storms howl in fury over head and
clouds of sorrow darken the brightness of
our sky, hope bids the angry storms to cease,
and gently spans the overhanging cloud
with the rainbow of peace and joy. Thank
kind Heaven for hope! Its sweetest pain, as-
suages grief, removes sorrow, dissipates fear,
triumphs over death, and introduces the
blood-washed spirit to the bliss and im-
mortality of heaven. The poet may well say:
"Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be, blest,
The soul, unsay and confined from home,
Rests and expatiates on a life to come."

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT—I saw a mourner
standing at eventide over the grave of one
dearest to him on earth. The memory of
joys that were past came crowding on his
soul.
"In this hour of his agony, the form of
Christianity came by. He heard the song
and transport of the great multitude which
no man can number around the throne; there
were the spirits of the just made perfect,
there the spirit of her he mourned. Their
happiness was pure, permanent and perfect.
The mourner then wiped the tear from his
eye, took courage and thanked God: "all
the days of my appointed time," said he,
"will I wait till change comes," and he
turned to the duties of life, no longer sor-
rowing as those who have no hope.

He who has a high forehead will have
his eyes under it, and will live all the days
of his life.
He who has a long nose will have the
more to blow and the better to handle.
He that is bald will have no hair—but if
he happens to have any, it will not be on
the bald place.
Women who have curious eyebrows, will,
in all likelihood, have eyelashes under them
and be beloved, if any one takes a liking to
them.

The New York Times, an administration
paper, says:
"The property of the wealthy should not
be voted away by, or in any way, under the
control of the laboring classes, and the right
of suffrage should be regulated between the
rich and poor according to their wealth."

PRIDE AND POVERTY.—There are 300
families that have no small income, and
yet they are poor—and will remain so, for
life unless they turn over a new leaf,
and live as ought. The members of such
families are proud and extravagant, and
expend an amount to keep up appearances
and continue in the ranks of fashion. We
can point to many such people who might
be independent circumstances, were it
not for their pride. The children of
such families are furnished with everything
to gratify their folly, as if the outward ap-
pearances were a sure guarantee of their res-
pectability and future success. If there is
anything we despise, it is the union of pride
and poverty—the keeping up of all appear-
ances to the sacrifice of comfort and health.
The money that has been expended by
such persons for the last two or three years,
if taken proper care of, would now place
them in comfortable circumstances—if not
be sufficient to purchase dwellings to shelter
them in the decline of life.

Liberal dealings is better than almsgiv-
ing, for it tends to prevent pauperism, which
is better than to relieve it.
A woman being enjoined to try the effect
of kindness on her husband, and being told
that she had tried "billy water" and it
didn't do a bit of good.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—It is a
fact, perhaps not generally known to farm-
ers, that there are two parts in the potato,
which if separated and planted at the same
time, one will produce potatoes fit for the
table eight or ten days sooner than the other.
The small end of the potato, which is
generally full of eyes, is that which pro-
duces the earliest; the middle or body of the
potato produces late, and always larger
ones.

Slanders issuing from beautiful lips are
like spiders crawling from the blushing
heart of a rose.
MR. CHASE'S PRINTING EXPERIMENT.—
The New York Tribune contains the fol-
lowing telegrams from Washington:
"The impolicy of the government turn-
ing engravers and bank note printers is un-
happily in the gutter in the cellar of the
treasury. Twenty-two hydrostatic pres-
ses are piled up smashed. Northern ma-
chines, who supposed they were selling to
Uncle Sam instead of an irresponsible and
speculative go-between, are 'out' about sixty-
five thousand dollars, and avenge in their
grief. The government is 'out' in experi-
ments and failures about one hundred and
thirty-five thousand dollars; and the mag-
nificent treasury building has received a
permanent injury from the settling of the
iron floor of a part of the upper story, from
excessive weight.

There happened to grow up between
Patrick and a bugging down-easter, a very
fierce contest as to the comparative size of
different animals and insects in this and the
"old country," when Mr. Flarberry de-
clared that in Ireland the "bass were as big
as sheep."
"Very well," interrupted Ichabod, "how
big are the hives?"
"Then how do the bees get into their
hive?"
Paddy scratched his head, and, after a
few moments reflection, replied, "Och, that's
their own look out!"

H. C. LLOYD. Wm. H. RICHARDSON
Lloyd & Richardson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
WINES, LIQUORS,
TEAS & TOBACCO,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
OPPOSITE GODDARD HOUSE,
MARKET STREET, - - MAYSVILLE, KY.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL
your attention to the above card, and
solicit a portion of your patronage, promising to
fill orders promptly and satisfactorily.
We have established ourselves for the pur-
pose of inducing Merchants to make their pur-
chases here instead of elsewhere; and as our
goods are bought direct from first hands in the
Eastern Market, by our Broker, we make this
proposition to Merchants:
That we will duplicate any bill bought
in Cincinnati, and if goods are not what
we represent them, they can be sent
back at our expense.

We have just received from the East
20 Hds. Choice new N. O. SUGAR;
10 " Prime " " "
50 Bbls. LOVERING'S Philadelphia REFINED
SUGARS—Crushed, Granulated, Powdered
and Coffee A.
50 Bags Choice Yellow & Bright Green COFFEE
MOLASSES—Old and New Crop;
MACKEREL—in all sizes, direct from Bos-
ton, last Crop 1883;
40 Kegs Newcastle ENGLISH SODA;
TOBACCO—a large lot in Boxes, Caddies, &c.
TEAS—Superior lot of all kinds, selected for
this portion of the Country.

In addition to our stock of Heavy Groceries, we
have a large assortment of Fancy:
CIGARS, at all prices; Fancy Wash and Shaving
SOAPS; Whole and Half Boxes new M. R.
and Layer RAISIN; SARDINES; FIGS;
PICKLES; PEACHES, Cane and
Spiced OYSTERS; MUSTARD,
in boxes; 50 & 25 lbs. boxes
assorted CANDIES;
CHIEFS; CRACKERS;
INDIGO; MADDER;
SPICES, grain and ground; ALUM;
Race & Ground GINGER; COPPERAS;
BLACKING, large and small; BLACKING
BRUSHES; FAUCETS; CINNAMON, ground
and in matts; CAPS; SHOT; LEAD;
EXT. LOGWOOD; STARCH;
GERMAN SOAP;
A large variety of CAP, NOTE & LETTER PA-
PER; ENVELOPES, buff and white; &c. &c.
In addition to the above, we offer induc-
ements to the trade in

Liquors!
RECTIFIED WHISKY sold at Cincinnati prices.
GINGER WINE, GIN, BRANDY, and with a
superior lot of OLD BOURBON WHISKY
at all prices. Respectfully,
LLOYD & RICHARDSON.
Maysville, Ky., March 8, 1884.

NEW CHINA, GLASS
—AND—
Queensware House!!

R. ALBERT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
Second Street,
One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE
AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
French and English China, Glass,
QUEEN'S WARE & FANCY GOODS,
in great variety, as Vases, Toilet Sets in China,
Parian Marble and Bohemian Glass,
Jewel Boxes; Fancy and Toy
Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, &c.
DINNER and TEA SETS,
of all qualities,
WHITE, ORNAMENTED AND FINE GILT.

Silver Plated and Britannia Tea Sets,
Casters, Etc.,
Plated Table Ware: Ivory, Bone and Wood
Handled Forks and Knives; Tea Trays
and Waiters, of all sizes and varieties,
Imported Direct from the Manufacturers in
EUROPE.
Also, the large and most complete stock of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
of all sizes and styles, from 50 cents to \$10 each
BURNERS, CHIMNEYS
PAPER SHADES and WICKS;
The Very Best of PURE COAL OIL
CANS, ETC.,
all of which I will sell for CASH at the VERY
LOWEST CINCINNATI prices.
Accommodation to the wants of custom-
ers, quick sales and small profits are the govern-
ing principles of my business. Call, see and
judge for yourself.
Maysville Feb 4, 1884.

THE LEE HOUSE,
Corner of Front & Sutton Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.
HORD & PEPPER, Proprietors.
THE Undersigned take pleasure in an-
nouncing to the people of Maysville and
Mason county, and to the traveling public gen-
erally, that they have leased this popular and com-
modious Hotel for a series of years, and have
opened it for the reception of boarders and the
accommodation of transient customers. It is
convenient to the steamboat Landings, and is
the office for the Stage line to the interior of
the State. The house is being thoroughly re-
paired and refitted throughout, and no pains
will be spared to make it in all respects the best
Hotel in North Eastern Kentucky. Especial care
will be bestowed upon the table, which will al-
ways be supplied with the luxuries of the Mays-
ville and Cincinnati markets.
Mar 31, '84 6m
HORD & PEPPER.

300,000 MORE MEN WANTED!
POWEROX COAL!!
CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale on Com-
mission, by
CHARLES PHISTEER.
Maysville, March 17th, 1884-1f

W. S. FRANK,
Attorney at Law,
COURT STREET,
Maysville, Ky.
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.
February 18th, 1884.

J. K. SUMRALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and ad-
joining counties.
OFFICE—Westside of Court Street.
Jan 15, 1884-1v

B. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1882.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS!
The Latest and Most Important Discovery
of the Nineteenth Century.

NO MAN'S NAME IS MORE INTIMATELY
connected with the history of the Materia
Medica of the United States, or more favorably
known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than
that of **JOHN BULL**, of Louisville, Ky. His in-
imitable preparation of Sassaaparilla has long
stood at the head of the various compounds of
that valuable drug. His compound Pectoral of
Wild Cherry has become a household word
rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has
won, in less than a year after their intro-
duction, attained a reputation as widespread as
the continent of North America. But the crown-
ing glory of his life remains to be attained in his
latest discovery, or rather combination, for he
does not claim to have been the discoverer of
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